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AND

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
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[No. 8.

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NOTICES.

() All debts for the Colonization Herald and African Repository, to be remitted to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington. Also, all communications in relation to the Repository,—the subscribers to which are earnestly requested to remit one year's subscription in advance.

() No letters to the Repository, will be taken out of the office, unless *post paid*.

 *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

In our last number we contrasted the condition of the colonists of Liberia with that of the agricultural laborers of St. Domingo. The latter, who were formerly the slaves of individuals, are now the slaves of the Government; their hours of labor and amount of compensation are settled by laws enforced by the military; while the colonists of Liberia are as free as are the citizens of this country. Their ability to defend themselves has been fully proved, and no longer can there be a doubt of their capacity to make and execute their own laws. Every thing in Liberia has a tendency to improve the condition of the people. The mind cannot indeed free itself at once from the degrading associations which it has acquired in a condition of slavery, but the *children* of the colonists grow up under the influence of their free institutions, with the same feelings of independence as do the free children of our own republic; with the same consciousness of superiority to the uncivilized natives, that the whites of this country feel to the negro. The Liberian acknowledges no superior.

That the free colored man of this country ought to emigrate we have always maintained. We will now inquire whether the British West Indies offer him equal privileges and inducements, to those which he can enjoy in Africa. The inducement at present for the colored man to remove to the West Indies, is the demand for labor occasioned by the late emancipation act. This labor is required by white planters on the large plantations, and as the demand becomes supplied, the wages will of course be reduced, as no new plantations will be opened, while there is a deficiency of hands to carry on those now in operation. The emigrant will take the place of the freed slave who refuses to work for his former master, and although the law de-

clares the colored man a free citizen, yet it is not to be expected that the planters, who have felt themselves aggrieved by the act of emancipation, forced upon them by Great Britain, will receive the American colored laborers as their equals, or that they will regard the substitute for a slave in any other character than that of a menial. Nor can the emigrant thus situated, exercise the independence of a free man in Liberia; he has a master, not an employer merely, a white man who cares only for his labor, not for his elevation. Schools may be provided for colored children, but the white planter can have no interest in encouraging their education; it is the cultivation of his land which he seeks, and not the cultivation of the minds of those who till it. An elevated, educated people is not what he wants, it is bone and muscle; it is physical not mental power which he requires. The newspapers are filled with disastrous accounts of the falling off of crops, the want of laborers, the ruin of the planters, but no complaint of the want of schools, no enlarged plans proposed by the planters for the elevation of the colored people. Under such circumstances the American colored man can feel none of the elevating influences of nationality of character. While the white planters retain the great portion of the wealth of the island, the influence of the poor colored man must be limited indeed. His condition can be improved only as the number and influence of the whites decrease, and his independence attained only when the whites disappear from the islands.

Until this change takes place, we consider that Liberia presents far greater inducements to our free colored population than the West Indies. It may be replied by those who advise them to prefer the West Indies to Liberia, that our colored population are generally unwilling to remove to Liberia. This is no doubt true, and it would be strange were it otherwise. For more than ten years many of those who have taken an active interest in favor of the colored people, have labored incessantly to prejudice them against Liberia, and to induce them to remain in this country, alledging that their remaining would hasten, and finally secure, not only the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, but the attainment of equal rights with the whites. This party, who claim to be the exclusive friends of the colored man, have very naturally succeeded in acquiring a controlling influence over the free colored population, both in the free and slave States, denouncing emigration to any quarter, but particularly to Liberia. The avowed principles and practices of this new school of philanthropists have given great offence to the South, and many warm friends of African Colonization have withdrawn their support, not distinguishing between those friends who sought quietly to remove the free colored men with their own consent to Liberia, from those who demanded the immediate abolition of slavery. But, while the patrons of Colonization have pursued the even tenor of their way, the enemies of the cause have taken new ground, and, abandoning the plan of elevating the colored people in this country, now advise their emigration to British Guiana and

the West Indies ; still, however, maintaining their hostility to emigration to Liberia. We believe that our free colored people would be gainers by emigrating to any country where they can be owners of the soil, and conductors of their own government, since we cannot expect them to be elevated to that privilege here ; but we should not select the British West Indies, and we think there are good reasons why their advisers ought well to examine this subject. Before they turn the current of emigration to the British dominions, they ought to be well satisfied, that the advantages there presented to colored men, are superior, not only to those they might enjoy in Liberia, but in any other country to which they could remove.

Nor while consulting the best interests of the colored man, are we at liberty, as patriots and philanthropists, to disregard the welfare of our common country. The vital interests of fifteen millions of people are not to be sacrificed to untried and doubtful experiments in behalf of three millions. The colored emigrant to the West Indies, made to believe that the refusal to extend to him equal, social, and political privileges here, was cruel oppression, carries with him no good will to this country, and is surrounded with circumstances tending to increase his hostility, to foreignize his feelings, and to estrange him wholly from his native country. Taught to regard the British as the exclusive friends of his race, pledged for their elevation, he becomes British in his attachments, his interests and his prejudices. Having become British subjects, these emigrants will be controlled by British influence and will add strength to the British power; their labor must contribute to increase British wealth and commerce ; and finally, when required, they will become British soldiers.

The colored man who goes from this country to Liberia with feelings of hostility against the white man for supposed or real injuries done him here, is placed in circumstances calculated to remove that hostility. The kind solicitude for his welfare which is extended to him in his new home, overcomes his prejudices, wins his confidence, and secures his attachment. He looks to this country as his father land, the home of his benefactors. The colony of Liberia will grow into a nation, taking this country as their model in laws, religion and customs ; the produce of that country will find a market here, and our manufactures will find consumers there. But although that nation will become independent, still it will be American in feeling, language, and interests—and as far as its influence and government extend over that continent, it will be an extension of American influence, trade and commerce.

" AGENTS FOR THE LIBERIA HERALD.—Rev. W. Mylne, Richmond, Va.; W. De Lacy, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Wm. Crane, Esq., Baltimore, Md.; Rev. O. Douglass, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; J. M. Allen, Esq., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Rev. S. H. Cone, New York; Rev. Alex. Proudfit, New York; Rev. S. Chase, Sandfords Corner, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Rev. R. S. Finley, Pine Grove, La.; L. Sheridan, Esq., Edina, Liberia; Rev. John Revey, Cape Palmas."

Extract of a Letter from New Orleans.

THE importance of the Colony of Liberia is beginning to be understood by the commercial community of our country. The following extract is from a letter from a citizen of New Orleans largely engaged in commerce: "I should think if the Society were to apply to the Government of the United States for a survey of the Western coast of Africa, from near Sierra Leone to the Gaboon or the Equator, that it would be ordered. The growing importance of the trade in that quarter loudly demands such an act. I have for a long time been enthusiastic in the cause of the improvement of the African race, but within the last two years have entirely dispaired of the Colonization Society affecting any substantial good. I am free now to confess my error, and believe that in a very short time the Colony of Liberia will grow into a great nation. This is only to be done by a cultivation of her fertile soil, and I believe with Governor BUCHANAN, that your triumph must be in Africa. I would suggest the idea of declaring Liberia free and independent. It is already a better Government than Texas; more independent than Mexico; and far superior to the nameless, worthless republics of South America."

NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

By the recent arrival in Baltimore of the Boxer from the Western coast of Africa, we have been favored with despatches from Governor BUCHANAN, still giving us favorable accounts of the general state of the colony. It will be seen by the following extracts that the health of the colonists continues good. It will be gratifying to those who are acquainted with the ability and devotion of Governor BUCHANAN, to know, that he had entirely recovered from his attack of fever, and was in the enjoyment of perfect health.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, }
27th January, 1840. }

DEAR SIR:—The Boxer has just arrived, bringing me your letter of the 12th ultimo. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favors of November 8th, which were brought about two weeks since by the Fabius; by which, I am happy to learn the approval, by the Committee, of my official conduct in this country.

As the Boxer has come upon me so unexpectedly, and stays so short a time, I shall not be able to write as fully as I would on the various topics connected with my administration. In the first place, I must inform you of a prize now in my possession, viz., the schooner Cutter "Campbell," of Baltimore, and formerly in the Revenue service. She was brought in here by H. B. M. brig "Saracen," on the 3d December, and delivered. The Saracen took her at Gallinas; just after she came to anchor, and before any thing was landed from her. When brought here her hatches had not been opened. I went on board and had her cargo carefully overhauled, but though I found abundant evidence to satisfy myself that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, I was a good deal embarrassed to know what to do with her, on account of my entire ignorance of the kind and amount of testimony which might be required to condemn her in an American court. I had not heard a word either of the fate of the Euphrates, and was fearful of invol-

ving myself to an extent beyond my means. The Captain applied to me for permission to come into the river and repair some damages, without which he said she could not re-cross the Atlantic safely. She was accordingly brought in and anchored near the public store. The Captain now learning that an American cruizer was daily expected, grew uneasy, and became very anxious to sell his cargo and vessel, to which, after some farther delay, I consented, and he accordingly had a considerable quantity of goods landed and sold. But, at this stage of the business, the mate came forward and gave me information, under oath, that the vessel and cargo were the property of Don PEDRO BLANCO; and that she had come to the coast expressly for a cargo of slaves, which were to have been shipped at the Gallinas, where she was seized. One of the sailors came forward and swore to the same thing, and I forthwith issued an order to stop the sale of the goods from on board, and seized the whole—vessel and cargo. Besides what had been previously sold, the amount of her cargo, according to an estimate made by Mr. ROBERTS, was \$4,000. This I had conveyed to the public store, and ordered the immediate sale of some perishable articles, to the amount of about \$1,200. There are, in addition to the above, about thirty casks of rum.

I have addressed to the Secretary of the Navy a communication in relation to this vessel, in which the substance of the above statement is embraced; and I there say, that as under the circumstances the Government may think the prize should belong to them rather than to the Colony, I hold myself ready to surrender her to any one authorized to receive her on their account. I hope some definite instructions may be given me both by the Society and the Government in relation to these most embarrassing cases. I cannot bear to see these pirates escape when brought into my power, but it perplexes me often beyond measure to know how to act.

Accompanying you have the original communication of Lieutenant HILL, and copies of the depositions taken before me, of MARTIN, the mate, and SOAMES, a sailor, which you can make such use of as seems advisable.

I shall send the mate and seamen home in the Boxer. As they will all arrive in the United States destitute of money and clothing, I beg to recommend them to your charitable consideration. I have paid the board bill of the mate since the seizure of the schooner.

The Captain (JACOB GALT, a native of Alexandria,) eloped immediately after the seizure of the cutter, and is now with the slavers at New Cesters.

On the 8th instant, H. B. M. schooner "Viper," brought in here the schooner "Laura," of Baltimore, to deliver her into my custody. I went on board and examined her—she had a slave deck, two hundred bags of rice, full complement of water leaguers and boilers, and when chased had slave shackles on board, which were thrown overboard with her Spanish colors. Besides her own crew and officers, she had twelve Spaniards and a captain, all shipped at Mantanzas, calling themselves passengers, as usual, but really to be the officers and crew for the homeward voyage. The Captain (American) said he was coming, when captured, to Cape Messurado to sell his vessel; and the Spaniards said they were here in *pursuit of employment*! As the evidence of her character and intentions was so complete, I did not hesitate to receive her; but before she could be transferred to my charge the Captain (alarmed at the idea of being sent home for trial) came forward in tears, and declared the vessel and property on board was Spanish property. Upon which Lieutenant BURLER declined giving her up to me, and proceeded with her to Sierra Leone. She was to have carried away five hundred slaves! The men reported that there was \$130,000 in specie on board of her!

I hope the cruizers promised by Mr. PAULDING, will soon be here—there is plenty of work for them just now.

A few weeks since, on my return from Marshall in my barge, I chased a large open boat full of slaves more than ten miles, and run her ashore under full sail, where the surf was so high I was unwilling to follow, as my light boat would inevitably have been dashed in pieces. But to our great astonishment the Spaniard and his people with all the slaves, twenty-three in number, escaped to the woods in safety. When the chase commenced, the slaver was at least four miles ahead, but when she struck the beach we were a short half mile from her. Could we have had a mile further of open sea they would have fallen into our hands, and we should have had the satisfaction of giving the poor slaves freedom upon the soil of Liberia, and of doing good justice upon their enslaver. We exchanged a few shots, but the distance was too great for musketry, and unfortunately, I had nothing heavier to fire.

In a former letter I gave you some account, I believe, of the ravages committed in the Dey country by their hostile neighbors, and of the expulsion of the miserable remnant of that tribe, and their reception among our people. A number of these poor creatures were living on some of the colonists' farms at Millsburg, in sight of the village, peaceable and safe, as they supposed, under the protection of the Colony, when, on the night of the 16th of November, a savage chief by the name of GAY TOOMBAH, burst upon them suddenly, wounded four in a dreadful manner, and carried away twelve into slavery. The whole number—about twenty—would have been killed or captured, had not the people of Millsburg, providentially, been alarmed by the report of the guns, and gathered hastily to the rescue. As soon as the sound of the alarm drum was heard, the marauders fled precipitately. Every care was taken of the wretched sufferers by the citizens, all of whom, I am happy to say, have since recovered from their wounds. An express was sent to me the next morning with news of this outrage; and as the people feared another visit from the dreaded GAY TOOMBAH, I took immediate measures to guard against an attack. The gun-carriages were put in order, and an additional supply of small arms and ammunition were sent up, while the strictest watch was established in the environs of the town. I also despatched messengers to GAY TOOMBAH with a letter demanding an explanation of his hostile conduct, for which I asked him to meet me at Millsburg in palaver. To this message I received an insulting answer, and an intimation from the chief that he was prepared for war, and though he did not intend attacking the Americans, he would not allow them to interfere with him. I was at Millsburg on the receipt of this reply, and immediately returned home, assembled some of the principal officers of the Government, laid the matter before them, and stated my impression that GAY TOOMBAH, flushed with his recent success, would make a descent upon Millsburg, and that the only way to protect that place, as well as to vindicate the character and authority of the Colony, was to anticipate him, and march without a moment's delay to attack him in his town. The gentlemen agreed with me unanimously, and I then called the militia officers together to instruct them in relation to the duty before them. They all manifested a perfect willingness to proceed on the expedition, but were anxious that another message should be sent, in the hope of accommodating the difficulty without the necessity of bloodshed.

[We omit the detailed account of the Governor's further attempts to negotiate with GAY TOOMBAH, and of the preparations for the defence of Millsburg. Five messengers were sent bearing a second letter to the hostile chief. When they approached the gate of his baracoon they were fired upon, and three of them were taken prisoners. In the mean time, the Legislative Council had assembled, it being the time fixed by law for their regular session. The communication proceeds:]

When the Council convened, I laid the whole subject before them, and a unanimous resolution was passed, approving of my course, and placing all the resources of the Colony at my disposal.

As it was reported that GAY TOOMBAH was an ally of Bo PORAH, I thought it most politic to send a letter to the chiefs of that powerful country, before adopting any further measures. The bearers of this communication have not yet returned. As soon as I receive the answer from those chiefs I shall be prepared to act. If, as I trust they will, interpose and call the marauder, GAY TOOMBAH, to account, the difficulty will be easily adjusted.

To pass now to affairs of a more peaceful character. The emigrants by the two last expeditions are all well. Two only, SHOBER and his wife, have died. Dr. CHASE, whom alone I retained in the service of the Society, died lately after a protracted and most remarkable illness. He had very little pain at any time, and the locality and cause of his disease baffled completely the skill of Dr. JOHNSON, whom I had here at the time to attend him. The difficulty of procuring suitable laborers has hitherto prevented the erection of houses, as I had intended, along the St. Paul's, for the expected emigrants. However, should I not have them ready in time for the next expedition, I shall place them at Bexley, on the St. John's, which is a beautiful place, and a very desirable place for the prosecution of agriculture. I have ten good houses nearly, or quite, finished there.

I have sent men up the river to survey and lay off farms, just above Caldwell, on a line at right angles with the river—extending back, on the south side, a couple of miles. The land is very fine and beautifully situated—several fine small streams water it, and in every point of view it is one of the choice places of the earth.

SHERIDAN has commenced the road at Bassa, and the chiefs of the neighborhood have readily consented to its running through their country. Business of the most pressing character has hitherto prevented my personal inspection of the route, but in a few days or a couple of weeks I shall be down there, when I shall be able to say more about the prospects of the road. So far, I am much pleased with the management of ROBERTS and SHERIDAN.

On the return of the Campbell, I shall go down and make the necessary arrangements for carrying on commercial operations at the most desirable points between Bassa and Cape Palmas.

The difficulties between us and GAY TOOMBAH have frustrated, for the present, my purpose of ascending the St. Paul's in search of the camwood region in that quarter. Rev. Mr. PINNEY and his associates returned in the Boxer, having foregone so much of their experiment as related to a residence among the hills. After visiting most of the important points along a line of six hundred miles of coast, I believe they are satisfied that so far as health is concerned, they might settle with *safety any where*. Mr. CANFIELD intends to return in a few months and establish himself either here or at Bassa.

Mr. SUNDERS, our only mill-wright, has been prevented from working thus far since the rains, and in consequence, the sugar-mill remains in statu quo. Nothing that can be done, however, shall be wanting to get it completed before the next crop comes in. I have extended the sugar field to about eighteen acres, and have added a good deal to the clearance of the farm other ways. I design planting soon a coffee nursery, which shall supply trees for some forty or fifty acres.

Our light-house on Cape Messurado, is under way, and will, in every point of view, be a great improvement to this place. An additional harbor charge of three dollars will be levied on vessels in consequence, which will pay all expenses.

I sold the schooner *Providence* to Mr. TEAGE for \$1,000, and have, with some other sales, paid off the whole of his account. The *Providence*, after allowing for repairs of every kind, left a very handsome little profit, besides performing several voyages for us to Bassa, &c. TEAGE's account was, before the sale of the *Providence*, against us, not far from \$2,000. Thank God we owe nothing here now.

By the next opportunity I shall send you a full statement of our business concerns from Bassa and Monrovia, and if possible, Sinou also.

I have many difficulties to encounter in the discharge of my official duties. Conscious, however, of the purity of my motives, and buoyed up by hopes which reach beyond the skies, I can smile at these petty annoyances, and still labor on untiring and undismayed in the great cause of African regeneration. But there are other feelings which may not be repressed; and next to that calm joy which a good conscience gives, is the sweet consolation of being approved by the honored and the good. No language can express the grateful pleasure which I experienced on reading in your own and Mr. GURLEY's letters, that the Board and the Government, as well as yourselves, approved of my official course during the trying and responsible scenes of the past summer.

With the highest respect and esteem,

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Governor.*

The Hon. S. WILKESON, *General Agent A. C. S.*

The following communication from the Commander of the British Brig-of-war, *Saracen*, to Governor BUCHANAN, furnishes additional evidence of the necessity of some legislation by Congress, to regulate the sale and transfer of American vessels in foreign ports. The President presented this subject in his message to Congress, and it is much to be regretted, that now, in the fifth month of the session, no law has been passed to remedy the evils complained of. The flag of our country, the insignia of liberty, the banner of freedom, on which no American looks without emotions of pride, is still permitted to float at the mast head of slave ships on the coast of Western Africa, thus giving protection to pirates. How long is our country to remain in this humiliating position, furnishing vessels for the Slave Trade, many of which are built on contract with the slavers or their agents, others sent to Havana or Brazil and sold to slavers, and the Register transferred with the vessel? These facts are of public notoriety, and call loudly on Congress for immediate and efficient action.

H. B. M. BRIG SARACEN, }
MONROVIA, 3d DEC., 1839. }

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you of the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's Brig *Saracen* at this port, with the schooner "*Cutter Campbell*" under American colors, having a crew of seven men besides the captain, and two Spanish gentlemen as passengers from the Havana, bound to Gallinas, at which place she arrived on the 29th ultimo; and believing her papers to be extremely irregular, the master, in the first instance, telling me he would see me d—d before he would show me his Register, afterwards saying "he had none," and then said his Register was in his trunk, and dared me to attempt to find it: being also without a Custom House clearance or a list of

the cargo, or knowing of what it consisted, but referred me to one of the Spanish passengers, who he said was on board and attended to the shipping of the cargo at Havana. On referring to the said passenger, he likewise disclaimed all knowledge of it, and not being authorized myself to examine vessels under the United States flag, I have thought it my duty to detain this schooner for the purpose of placing her under your Excellency's authority, that you may cause such inquiries to be made into her course of trade and papers as you may deem necessary, fully believing myself, that she has colorably assumed the United States character as a cloak to her being engaged in the Slave Trade, in violation of the treaty between Great Britain and Spain.

The master showed me a paper wherein he is instructed to deliver the cargo to a Mr. STEPHEN RODGERS, at Gallinas, (one of the Native Kings at that place bears that name,) and if the cargo is to be delivered to him, I should imagine there must be some provision made for a return cargo; at all events Mr. SANCHEZ, the owner of the "Cutter Campbell," must be well acquainted with Gallinas, to freight his vessel to one of the Native Kings; and thinking it probable Mr. SANCHEZ, who now owns the schooner, to be the same person who was residing at Gallinas a short time ago, I enclose to your Excellency a copy of a letter, which I happen to have in my possession from Messrs. BLANCO & CARVALKO, to show how far that gentleman was engaged in the Slave Trade, and likewise the copy of another letter from PEDRO BLANCO, the notorious Slave merchant at Gallinas, wherein a Mr. SANCHEZ is stated as being in his employ.

I also beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the circumstance of Mr. GALT, the master of the schooner, telling me he believed the passenger, Don EMIGUE GARCIA CHICANO, (to whom he referred me for information respecting the cargo,) to be a clerk to Don THOMAS BURON, at Gallinas, who is well known to be entrusted with Mr. BLANCO's extensive concerns during his absence; and having in the *Saracen*, captured a vessel within the last six weeks off Gallinas, for being engaged in the Slave Trade, belonging to PEDRO BLANCO's firm, with the same distinguished flag at her fore-mast-head that the "Cutter Campbell" had flying on her arrival, leads to a strong supposition of a connexion with that firm.

Feeling it my duty to endeavor to prevent, as much as possible, any infringements to existing treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and our two Governments, by the 10th article of the treaty of Ghent, having mutually engaged to each other that they would "use their utmost endeavors to promote the entire abolition of the Slave Trade," in the absence of any United States men-of-war on the coast of Africa, my bringing this vessel to Monrovia, I hope, will seem to be perfectly consistent with the respect which the agents of each country must feel for the other, by thus endeavoring to furnish such information calculated to enable the United States Government more effectually to accomplish the common purpose, and I regret being enabled to state that the flag of the Union, has been very extensively used during the last twelve months on this coast, *for the purpose of carrying on the Slave Trade*. An instance occurred but a few weeks ago at Gallinas, where I boarded on the morning of the 16th of October, 1839, the schooner called the "Hugh Boyle," under American colors, which vessel we had chased the previous day, and also on the 19th and 20th September, without being able to come up with her. The master (Mr. CHARLES ROACH,) produced a complete American Register for the schooner "Hugh Boyle," belonging to New York, of 98 tons, the property of Mr. J. R. BROWN, and a crew of nine citizens of the United States, with a Custom House clearance from New Orleans of the 19th July, 1839, her cargo consisting of

[April 15,

tobacco, plank, and a caboose, shipped by M. J. CUCUILLA, LAPEYRE & Co., and consigned to T. BURON, at Gallinas, which cargo had been delivered, and, by the master's statement, she was then returning to Gallinas from New Cesters and Bas-a with some rice for Don T. BURON, having likewise on board ten Spaniards, said to be passengers from New Cesters to Gallinas. The Saracen left the "Hugh Boyle" at Gallinas on the 19th October, and I have since received information that the "Hugh Boyle" sailed for the Island of Cuba on or about the 21st of October, having embarked 325 slaves, the American captain and crew still remaining on board; but I have not been able to learn under what flag she is navigated. In all probability the Spanish crew are provided with Spanish or Portuguese papers. This vessel is expected to return without loss of time to Gallinas for another cargo, when we may expect, under the protection of the flag of the Union, the necessary preparations will be again made to repeat the same trick.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

W. W. HILL,

Lieutenant and Commander.

To His Excellency Governor BUCHANAN, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Liberia Herald, to the General Agent of the American Colonization Society, dated,

MONROVIA, JANUARY 27, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—Your kind favor of 30th October, came safe to hand a few days ago. The intelligence of the brightening prospects of Colonization in America is truly cheering. The signs of the times in the late movements of the Government at Washington, seem to indicate the approach of the period, to which the friends of the Colony have so long and so anxiously looked. Any, the least degree of attention which the United States Government may give to the Colony, cannot but be of service to it. Its cruisers stationed on the coast, making this a place of rendezvous and commerce mart, for supplies &c., while they have no political connexion with the Colony, will confer on it an importance and respectability which it cannot easily attain of itself. Another important benefit which they will confer on the Colony will be the extinction of the Slave Trade in our vicinity. This alone has had a greater effect in retarding the great object of Colonization, than all other obstacles combined, and the American flag has been of late the only, but the effectual, guise under which it has been carried on. The commendable vigilance of the British cruisers has somewhat checked them for the last few months, and the number of vessels lately taken by them has been so great, that the slavers are unable to ship their slaves. The slaves, of which the baracoons were crammed a few months ago, have been dying at a fearful rate at both the great marts of Gallinas and New Cesters, either from the want of food or from some disease, the consequence of their confined and uncomfortable situation. I had it from good authority a few days ago, that at both the places just named, they refused to purchase slaves, assigning as a reason the want of vessels to ship them in. If the American Government should establish a prize court here, and have the prizes taken by its cruisers condemned and sold here, the advantages resulting to the Colony would be incalculable. It has been suggested that such a course would involve a pecuniary loss, from the want of purchasers. But I think to the contrary. Commerce is a sort of self creating business;—where there are the staples of commerce, there money flows, and vice versa. Should

Americans succeed in getting into their hands the whole trade of the windward coast, as they might easily do, any loss that might be sustained in the sale of prizes here, would be amply repaid in the profits of an enlarged commerce. The supply of naval and military armament which has been granted by the Navy department, is truly acceptable, and has come most opportunely. I trust this is but the first fruits of a large harvest of favors to be reaped from the same prolific source. The Colony is, I think, steadily progressing. Any movement it now makes is so much permanently gained.

Your most obedient servant,

H. TEAGE.

From the New York American.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The annexed explanation and appeal in behalf of this Society, by one of our most intelligent and respectable merchants, under his own name, will surely command attention :

REASON FOR ADVOCATING THE CAUSE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Having lent my name, amongst others, for the call of a recent meeting in behalf of the Colonization Society, I feel some anxiety to make known the grounds upon which I advocate the promotion of an object, the utility of which is questioned by many whom I highly respect and esteem.

Whether the operations of the Society afford relief to the existence of slavery in this country or not, it is not necessary for my purpose to discuss ; nor do I see any occasion for mixing the question of the expediency of African Colonization with that of Abolition, or Anti-Abolition, of State-Rights, or of National Sovereignty.

With me, the object of the Colonization Society is one purely of a *missionary* character, and as such alone I advocate the cause.

I do not confine the term missionary, however, merely to the promulgation of certain dogmas, or the mere enunciation of truths, however important. I consider the project of African Colonization missionary in a political point of view ; missionary in a philanthropic point of view ; and missionary in a religious point of view.

By political, I mean nothing connected with the principles or proceedings of political parties in our own country ; nor any thing having a tendency to render one country the enemy of another. I mean by politics, those enlightened principles upon which a statesman should act, in promoting the prosperity of his country by the encouragement of every branch of industry.

I look upon the operations of the Society as a means, by which a multitude of civilized nations are hereafter to be added to the great political family of mankind : an addition to be compared only to that made to the same family by the discovery and settlement of our own country ; of which, however, the beneficial results are as yet but partially realized. The advantage of such an addition may be conceived, in some degree, by supposing, for a moment, the nations of this continent to be suddenly blotted out of existence—what, in such case, would be the loss felt by every European nation, in its commerce and manufactures? What would be its effects, especially upon the national prosperity of that country from which we drew our origin?—or suppose, for a moment, the nations of Europe to be as suddenly annihilated, what would be the effects upon our own commerce, and upon our own industry? What would be the difference felt by us, if the British Empire, with all its dependencies, were suddenly to disappear?

The interest of one nation, in the existence and prosperity of other nations, is of the same kind as that of a merchant in the existence and prosperity of those with whom he trades ; and every nation has the same interest, not only in preserving its old customers, but also in raising up new ones, in the shape of new nations, or of nations newly civilized—as a linen draper, or grocer, in any given neighborhood, may have in securing the custom of new families, as well as in promoting the prosperity of his customers generally. Every nation, too, has a more peculiar interest in raising up such other nations as are most likely, from their habits and origin, to give to their national patron a preference in their trade, and their demand for the various articles of consumption. Such is the interest Great Britain has had, and still has, in these United States—an interest infinitely augmented by their independence; and an interest still measurable only by their prosperity. Every nation with which we have intercourse has a similar interest; but the mere peculiarity of our Anglo-American habits, affording to her commerce a preference as it does, renders her interests in our prosperity far greater than that of any other nation. We see the same preference given in French colonies for articles of French manufacture,—the same in Spanish,—the same in Dutch. Experience shows us that the augmentation of wealth, procured to any country by its colonies, does not consist in the revenue she extorts from those colonists, but in the additional custom for her wares and products which the new nation gives the old.

Such, I conceive, will be the effect of American Colonization in Africa. In promoting this object, we are laying the foundation of new nations ; and taking incipient measures for changing the habits and character of old nations, hereafter to assume an important part in the trade and commerce of the world—a part most important to that country from which the descendants of the colonists will have derived their origin. In promoting the Colonization of Africa with emigrants educated amongst ourselves, we are planting nurseries of civilized nations ; or grafting, at least, upon the rude and barbarous stock the civilized stem, of the fruit of which our posterity will hereafter share most in the enjoyment.

If it be an object, then, with an enlightened cabinet minister, in his treaties with foreign powers, to secure privileges for the commerce and manufactures of his own country, certainly it should not be less the aim of American politicians to send forth the germ, and promote the growth, of nations, whose future trade and commerce must be attended with the same desirable advantages.

In a *philanthropic* point of view, I consider the operations of the Society unavoidably to be attended with two favorable results.

By introducing our colonies along the shores of Africa, civilization must be commenced, not only in the settlements, and with those immediately connected with them, but also amongst all the barbarous tribes bordering upon these settlements, and in some measure amongst other tribes, still more distant, bordering upon them. The arts of peace, with their attendant emoluments and enjoyments, will be introduced; and, in proportion as these are attended to, rapine, violence, and bloodshed, must be diminished. I know that there are vices peculiar to civilized life ; but they cannot be so desolating and destructive as those of a state of barbarism. The vices of this later state are the result of depraved propensities, acted out to their utmost verge without restraint: the vices of the former state are the fruit, indeed, of the same depravity ; but it is a depravity under the restraint of a moral sense, of a regard for decency, and of a habit of subordination, always in some degree the accompaniment of civilization. Imagine Africa peopled with polished nations, familiar with all the comforts and luxuries of the nations of Europe, and especially with those of Great Britain

and of this country; and compare this state with that of the licentious nomadic tribes now scattered over her surface—and let us ask, if it can possibly be otherwise than that the progress of civilization amongst such a people should be an augmentation of the sum of human happiness.

But there is another material result to be anticipated, interesting to every friend of humanity. It is the diminution and final annihilation of the traffic in human flesh. I admit that the process may be a slow one; but it will not be the less sure: and if slow, this is only a reason for a more speedy commencement—an argument for greater effort in giving impetus to the work—a call for greater power to give accelerated velocity to the operation.

Here my calculations are not made upon the military or physical power of the colonists. I am willing to allow nothing for their fortified posts, their troops, or their naval forces: my reliance is upon those arts of peace, which they will and must be instrumental in introducing amongst the aborigines.

Whatever may be the enormities of the Slave Trade, we know that it is the supply afforded by Africans themselves of their own countrymen, which enables the dealers in this inhuman traffic to carry on their nefarious commerce. This supply, we know, too, is obtained, in the first instance, by violence and frauds amongst the Africans themselves—by captures in war, and kidnappings in peace. But we know, also, that there would be no motive for these captures and kidnappings, if the miserable subjects of them were not afterwards *to be sold*; we know that it is the prospect of gain alone, which prompts the African thus to become worse than a wolf to his fellow. The love of money is here, as in other cases, the root of the evil.

Now then, let this desire of gain in the African be operated upon by the colonists and their descendants, as eventually it must be. Let the chief and petty sovereign be taught that there is a shorter, a surer, and an easier way of getting gain, or of making money, than that of dealing in human flesh. Let him learn that the wealth of his tribe, or of his nation, is the true source of his own wealth and power; that the riches of his subjects is the source of his own riches; and that this wealth and these riches are to be accumulated and secured most rapidly, and most effectually, by encouraging the industry and labor of his people. Let him learn that every life destroyed, and every human being sold, is a loss of so much labor, which would have contributed to enrich his coffers. Let him learn that agriculture, and commerce, and the arts of peace, will procure him more money than his predatory wars and his piratical incursions amongst neighboring tribes. Let the African ruler learn from his own observation as well as from the precept of civilized neighbors, that it is his interest, his *pecuniary interest*, to save life, and not to destroy; to protect his subjects and not to part with them; he will then renounce his practices of violence for more lucrative employments, and the supply of this branch of commerce, so dishonorable to human nature, will be cut off at the fountain head.

If this process be slow, it is surer than any that has yet been adopted. There is more hope of the savage, who now errs in the darkness of ignorance, than there is of the hardened offender, who trespasses in the light of civilization against every principle of acknowledged duty. There is more hope from the benign influence of civilization, with its enlightened views of interest, upon the mind of the African, than there is from the long tried application of physical power, in checking the reckless, rapacious pertinacity of that abortion of humanity—a white slave-dealer. Of a population of some hundreds of millions of the civilized world, there will always be some dregs, some offscouring, sordid enough, and base and vile and inhuman enough, to be justly qualified for the Slave Trade, for piracy, and crime; and these

will always pursue their lawless course, in open contempt of the reprobation of their fellow men, and in as open defiance of the laws of God and man. Here there is little hope even of checking the evil; but let the African chieftains themselves be taught that they have within their reach other means of gain far more advantageous to them, and the love of money, which has procured this evil, will bring with it its own remedy.

Last, but not least, the Colonization of Africa is essentially a missionary object in a *religious* point of view. The Society may not be, strictly speaking, a religious institution; it may not be strictly speaking a Christian society; it may not have in view the establishment of any peculiar religion; but it is essentially *Christian*: the effect of its operations must unavoidably be the promotion of Christianity. The people sent out are a Christian people, professedly such—and, in the nature of the case, the adults are probably generally speaking Christians in principle and in practice. I say *in the nature of the case*, because the office of an African colony is no *sinecure*; the work of an emigrant to Africa is a work of self-denial, of endurance, of hardship—a work which calls for a girding up of the loins of the mind—an enterprize demanding strong principles and noble qualities; and these principles and qualities are to be looked for in the effect of religious feeling, and of Christian education. Few who have not these qualifications will become leading colonists on the coast of Africa, nor is it desirable that it should be otherwise. Their position is similar to that of the New England pilgrims: the difference being principally in climate—the one being called to endure the fervors of the torrid zone, the other the rigors of a northern temperature. But in both there is the same necessity for that high moral principle essential to self-government in a people released from the restraint of civil authority to which they have been previously accustomed. It is well for the enterprize of emigration, when the anticipated difficulties are such as to debar all from undertaking it who are not actuated by the noblest spirit and the highest order of motives. What were the effects of these qualifications amongst the first settlers of New England?—efforts surmounting every obstacle, and finally crowned with complete success and triumph. Barbarism and idolatry receded before civilization and the light of Christianity, till the impress of their religious and moral character has been left upon a nation of descendants. Contrast this result with that of the enterprizes of Pizarro and Cortez—enterprizes commenced and carried on with no other motive than that of the sordid desire of a rapid and easy accumulation of wealth. The character of those here engaged was wholly inconsistent with a spirit of subordination, and no sooner were they cast loose from the shackles of self-government at home, than they commenced the work of mutual destruction. Their followers were of the same stamp, led on by the same anticipations of easy conquest and certain plunder, and however numerous they crowded to these western shores, their descendants can scarcely now be discriminated from those of the aborigines; or, if at all distinguished, it is by the predominance of the blood of the oppressed over that of the oppressor. The sign indeed of the cross is left, but the sign is almost all.

The prospect of the hardships to be endured secured to New England a religious population; and the prospect of the difficulties and self-denials incident to African emigration, affords a guaranty that the enterprizes of the colonists will be essentially religious. The Society may send forth no stated preachers as such, but it sends forth a christian people. The New England pilgrims were not sent out to the wilds of America by a missionary society, but they were essentially missionary. They evangelized as they went by precept and example. What are the efforts of a single preacher compared to the labors of a missionary family? And what the labors of a missionary family compared to the operations of a missionary people?

The result, it is true, is not to be obtained immediately ; but it is no less certain. The progress of Christian Colonization, in overcoming barbarism and ignorance, resembles that of the approaches of a besieging army, under the conduct of a skilful engineer. The line of circumvallation is first drawn at a distance from the enemy's works. The first batteries are here erected : under the protection of these another line of works is extended, and again in advance of these another, and another, till the fortress of the enemy, closely surrounded and exposed to the irresistible fire of the besiegers, surrenders at discretion.

The operations of this Society are now directed to forming only the first line of circumvallation. Christianity is at present planting itself only along the shores of Africa ; and perhaps the completion of these works is as much as the present generation may witness. But under the protection of this line, another will afterwards be formed ; and within this another, and another, till Africa from her very centre, overcome by the benign influences of the Gospel, and its attendant civilizations, shall surrender, with all her barbarism and idolatry, to the Prince of Peace.

Whether we consult, then, the interests of our own country as politicians—whether we keep in view only the prosperity of our own commerce, manufactures and agriculture, and desire to promote our own pecuniary advantage and that of our own descendants—or whether we have in view, as philanthropists, the augmentation of the sum of human happiness, and especially the annihilation of that great source of human misery, the Slave Trade—or whether we desire to obey the mandate of our Divine Redeemer, by sending his gospel to all nations, and by procuring for others a participation in that salvation in which we ourselves rejoice : in all these points of view we have reason to advocate the cause of African Colonization. In all these points of view we are bound to bid its friends and patrons *God speed*, and according to our ability to furnish some aid in promoting the attainment of their object ; promoting our own national prosperity ; promoting the present and eternal well-being of a large portion of the human race, and hastening the coming of that period when at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow.

JOHN R. HURD.

JANUARY 23, 1840.

COLONIZATION AGENT.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. CHARLES CUMMINS has undertaken an agency for the Colonization Society, and has commenced his labors in the valley of Virginia. Dr. CUMMINS is a very worthy minister, a brother-in-law of the venerable Dr. GREEN, of Philadelphia, and every way entitled to confidence. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Dr. CUMMINS, but have long known him by reputation. We trust his labors will be greatly blessed, wherever he may go.

We are glad to see the above notice in the Watchman of the South. Mr. CUMMINS is deserving of a hearty welcome from the friends of Colonization, wherever he may go. He is one of the most faithful and successful advocates of the cause, and has rendered essential aid to the Society the past year.

COLONIZATION.—By the annual report of the American Colonization Society, it appears that that institution is in great want of funds to meet its engagements, which are about to fall due. We commend this cause to the christian public. We especially invite the ladies in different congregations

to consider the propriety of immediately making their pastors life members of the Society. Would not money thus expended be treasure laid up in heaven, provided it be given in a right spirit? We think it would. We see no way of introducing the gospel into the dark places of Africa, with so much promise of good, as through christian colonies on the coast. Let each one say, "*Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?*" and when the answer is given, let none consult with flesh and blood, but cheerfully and instantly obey.—*Watchman of the South.*

CONDITION OF THE COLONY, AND PROVISION TO BE MADE FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

THE communications received from Governor BUCHANAN and others, show that the Colony is steadily improving. General health prevails. The emigrants sent by the last expedition will find abundance of provisions, and houses ready for their reception, erected on farm lots surveyed, the land rich, and well watered. The attention of the colonists the past year, has been turned to the planting of coffee trees; more than one hundred thousand are growing, and in a thriving condition. The Legislative Council has passed a law for the establishment and regulation of common schools; and the colonists, having petitioned for this law, cheerfully submit to a small tax to carry it into effect. A law has also been passed for the construction of roads in each town, by an assessment of labor on the inhabitants. A General Post Office has been established, and offices in each settlement. The Council has carried the new organization into full operation, appointed judges of the various courts, justices, &c. The unexampled prosperity of the Colony, the ability which the colonists have shown in providing for their own wants and elevation, and the exertions which they have made to provide the means of educating their children, furnish increasing evidence that the scheme of African Colonization was founded in wisdom, and presents additional claims for its continued support. And must it now be abandoned for want of pecuniary aid? Must the contemplated expedition fail for the want of a few thousand dollars? Means only are wanting to carry out the emigrants who are now ready, and anxious to join the Colony. Many of the present applicants are too poor to provide even suitable clothing, and few of them are able to furnish themselves with the necessary agricultural implements. To some of the them a passage has been promised in July, and one family has already arrived in Washington on their way to Liberia. The *Saluda* is expected to return and be prepared for another expedition by the 20th of July. The expedition cannot be sent at less cost than \$5,000. A debt of several thousands is still due for the last expedition. Our receipts are greatly diminished. The unexampled scarcity of money has discouraged our agents, many of whom have, in consequence, withdrawn from our service. Under these circumstances what shall be done? Shall we abandon the expedition, and tell the colored man, who is emancipated on condition of going to Liberia, that the American Colonization Society cannot take him; that he must return to slavery? Shall we say to the free man "your hope must be deferred; or will the friends of the cause provide for another expedition? Are there not a thousand ladies in the country who will say this expedition must go—fifty of whom could raise the amount required? Three Ladies' Societies, a short time since, sent us \$450, of which \$150 was raised in a small village of Ohio. We know the many calls on the benevolence of our citizens, but in the midst of all their labors of mercy, will they not hear the cry of the oppressed African, when he asks to be restored to his father land?